

FREE COINAGE SAYS MISSOURI

The Democratic State Convention at Sedalia Yesterday
EXPEDITED ITS BUSINESS
Bland Was Indorsed for the Presidency.

HE ALLOWED THE USE OF HIS NAME
Platform Adopted by the Convention.
Several Stirling Incidents of the Day.

Sedalia, Mo., April 15.—(Special).—The silver cause received a big boost by the Missouri democracy today, the 522 delegates being almost unanimously in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

"Silver Dick" Bland's name was cheered at every mention and he was invariably spoken of as the next president of the United States.

A Boy Bugler's Silver Horn.
The convention was called to order by Sedalia's eight-year-old boy bugler, who sounded the "assembly," with a silver cornet amidst great applause.

"Dixie," which the band played just before the convention was called to order, was also loudly cheered and happily received.

The action of the convention was a strong expression in favor of free coinage and of the "Big Four"—Richard P. Bland, Governor Stone, Senator Cockrell and Senator Vest—whom Missouri has decided to send as delegates at large to the Chicago convention.

The few goldbugs from St. Louis and the administration democrats made a hard fight to seat their two delegates from the district, but were voted down by an overwhelming majority.

Free Coinage Sure.
The sentiment of the convention was shown in a vote upon a resolution to instruct delegates to the Chicago convention to refuse to vote for any person for temporary chairman of the Chicago convention who is not a pronounced advocate of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

The resolution was carried by a vote of 539 to 5.

Bland for President.
R. P. Bland became a candidate for the presidency tonight. He refused to permit the use of his name for the presidency and was instructed by nearly every county in the state in connection with Governor Stone and Senator Vest and Senator Cockrell for delegates to Chicago.

Governor Stone offered a resolution indorsing Bland for the democratic nomination for president, and the convention adopted it.

Bland Will Take It.
Bland addressed the convention, drawing his name as a candidate for delegate to the Chicago convention and permitted to be used as a presidential candidate.

In doing so he said the great principle involved should be first considered. He said he had heretofore resisted all offers to become a candidate for the presidency, but now yielded to the wishes of the people.

Two Goldbugs Quarrel.
Some exciting scenes occurred at the afternoon session, when Isaac H. Lisenberger and D. Graham Frost, goldbugs from St. Louis, expressed antagonism to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Lisenberger had been named as the member of the platform committee from his district and for fear he would attempt to thwart the wishes of the convention by bringing in a minority report favoring the single gold plan, the convention refused to ratify the appointment made by the district.

Nick Bell, also of St. Louis, said that Lisenberger and Frost did not represent the St. Louis democracy, 90 per cent of whom favored free coinage, but that they had been selected from a ward controlled by C. C. Moffatt, chairman of the state central committee, and the result was a bitter denunciation of the methods used by the Cleveland administration democrats of St. Louis. Some words were passed between Bell and Frost, but no fight ensued.

When the convention met at 8:30 o'clock the committee on permanent organization reported recommending Charles Blanford, of Edgemoor, for chairman, and Lyons, of Newport, nominated George Denny, Jr., for chairman, but consideration of the credentials committee, which was announced it would not be ready for an hour and a half. During the interval Judge Denny delivered an impassioned speech, calling forth repeated applause from the McKinley supporters.

Some of the committee on credentials reported checking the credentials of Jefferson, Logan and Warren counties, a compromise being effected between the McKinley and Blanford members, each taking half of the delegations.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then adopted, and Governor W. J. Stone, Senators George C. Vest and F. M. Cockrell were elected delegates at large to the Chicago convention by acclamation. A fourth delegate to take the place of R. P. Bland, withdrawn, resulted in the election of George W. Allen, of St. Louis. All are pronounced free silver men.

Says Free Silver Will Control.
Joseph K. Rickley, Robert Fox, Judge D. W. Shackelford and W. S. Logan were elected alternates at large to the Chicago convention. All district delegates' alternates, when named, were vouched for as favoring the free coinage at 16 to 1 before being voted for.

C. C. Moffatt, chairman of the democratic state committee, was offered by his district for one of the delegates. He is opposed to free coinage and so stated, but agreed to abide by unit rule and stand with the party in everything, but would not go with his delegation if it should hold the Chicago convention.

He said he believed the free silver men would control the national convention. All other district delegates to Chicago were elected by acclamation, but a vote was taken upon the name of C. C. Moffatt, which resulted in his defeat, only five votes being cast for his election.

Before the vote was taken Governor Stone addressed the convention in opposition to the election of any person not heartily in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1. Moffatt's defeat and the election of S. P. Gregory, of St. Louis, in his stead made Missouri's delegation to the Chicago convention solid for free silver.

These Speak for Themselves.
The financial plank of the platform is as follows: We further believe the paramount issue before the people of the United States is the monetary system to be adopted by this country, and upon that issue we declare that the federal constitution

NOW THEY FIGHT HAND-TO-HAND

The Spaniards Are Not Getting Any of the Best of It.

PRISONERS WILL NOT BE SHOT

General Weyler Delays the Execution for the Present.

HE IS WAITING ON PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

The Insurgents Are Winning Battles and the Spaniards Now Know They Are Fighters.

Havana, April 15.—Colonel Pinto reports that his command had a fight with a party of insurgents under Maso near Poso Redondo, in the Havana province. The engagement terminated in a hand-to-hand encounter in which the rebels fought desperately with machetes.

The result, according to Colonel Pinto's reports, was that the rebels lost ten killed, while the government force had only one man wounded.

This Was a Skirmish.
A party of guerrillas, while foraging near Matanzas, encountered a superior force of the enemy and a battle followed in which six of the guerrillas were killed and one was wounded. The column commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Navarro came to the assistance of the guerrillas and the combined government forces routed the rebels.

A band of fourteen guerrillas, while on a foraging expedition in the vicinity of San Antonio de las Vegas, in the province of Havana, was surprised by a party of rebels 1,000 strong under the leader, Castillos. They made a brave defense, but only three of their number escaped, ten being killed and one wounded.

Two Officers Promoted.
It is said that Lieutenant Colonel Debes and Captain Forbes have been promoted for their valor in the recent battle near Lechuza.

It is reported that some of Maceo's forces made an attack upon the trocha near the south end of the line yesterday, but were compelled to retire by the gunboat Alamedar and the launch Daryo, aided by a land force.

THEIR LIVES PROLONGED.
The Cubans' Victories and Congress Rescued Executions.

Havana, April 15, via Key West, Fla., April 15.—The Spanish admit that the Lechuza battle is one of the most disastrous in the history of the war.

The actual loss is still unknown. Maceo had been encamped upon the hills around Lechuza, fifteen miles west of the trocha, for eight days. He had about 2,000 men along the trocha, awaiting a rebel attempt to cross, with 10,000 others reconnoitering in columns under General Canales.

Colonel Debes was ordered to operate a combination attack upon Maceo. Debes attacked, relying upon Maceo to support him.

Saved from Annihilation.
Inclan arrived after Debes had been driven thirteen miles, had been surrounded by Maceo's men and had been under a constant fire of seven hours. Debes made a last stand at the Stone sugar house on the hill, but was surrounded and killed.

Colonel Sanchez Echavarria was ordered to march to his aid, but he failed to arrive in time. He is a brother of the insurgent, Serafin Sanchez.

Maceo Is Resting.
Maceo is resting in his bed, but he is apparently in no hurry to attempt to cross the Trocha Maria Malena.

The insurgents continue to arrive in Havana, and a statement is made that the forces of Maceo, Castillo and others, numbering 3,000, were defeated by Colonel Troch of Melena on Saturday.

The third reverse which the insurgent Aguacate, in Havana province, forty mounted Spanish guerrillas supported by sixty infantry, inflicted upon the rebels for night operations, with intention to ambush the rebels. Aguacate learned of their plans and placed his men in ambush and waited the arrival of the rebels.

The Spaniards Routed.
The latter fled at the first fire, completely routed. Twenty-nine were killed and two wounded. The rebels were routed and the execution of the death penalty in the cases of a score of prisoners of war was stayed by cablegrams from Madrid pending the action of the government.

General Weyler, who ordered the men shot, asked that the approval of the latter be withheld until Spanish papers clamor for more blood.

Leon Espino, the Havana Correspondent of Madrid, asks that every prisoner be shot, that every peasant serving to guide rebels be hanged and that every autonomist reformist suspected be also hanged.

ARE THEY FILIBUSTERS?

Captain Hart and Captain O'Brien Bailed—Sailors Jailed.

Philadelphia, April 15.—John D. Hart, of the Hart steamship line, the charterers of the steamer Bermuda, Captain John O'Brien, of Newark, N. J., who commanded the vessel on her recent filibustering trip from New York to Cuba, and Mates Edward Murphy and Albert Simonson, of New York, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Bell this afternoon on the charge of engaging in the late expedition.

Captain O'Brien and the two mates came to Philadelphia today, and although they presented themselves before the commissioner, Captain W. W. Ker, counsel for the defendants, declared that they would not surrender. Deputy Marshal Myers, however, formally placed the trio under arrest.

Warrants for the arrest of Hart, O'Brien, Murphy, Simonson and Colonel Emilio Nunez, a prominent local Cuban leader, were issued at the instance of Dr. Jose Conquesta the Spanish consul at this port. Hart was arrested yesterday. Colonel Nunez, who accompanied the Bermuda on the recent filibustering trip, was also arrested.

Deputy Marshal Myers stated that he had been unable to serve the warrant. Captain Ker, in reply to Commissioner Bell, said that Colonel Nunez, as an American citizen, would not surrender to a warrant issued at the instance of a foreign consul. The consul would meet him in the Spanish consul in any part of Cuba.

That factious remark created laughter. District Attorney Ralston and Assistant District Attorney Ralston appeared for the government, while the accused were represented by Captain Ker. Out of a major general, the fire was then resumed. After Mr. Beck had asked for a post-

ponement of the hearing, because of the absence of Colonel Nunez, and in order to give him time to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses from other states, Mr. Lewis moved that the warrants be quashed on the ground that they set out that the offense was committed in the southern district of New York.

An extended argument followed regarding the jurisdiction of Commissioner Bell in the matter.

The commissioner refused to quash the warrants and continued the hearing until 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning. The accused were held in \$500 bail each, while thirteen seamen of the Bermuda were held in \$100 bail each for their appearance as witnesses.

The sailors were committed in default of bail.

During the argument the district attorney announced that should the commissioner hold the defendants for trial they would be remanded to the United States court in New York.

ANXIOUS TO GO BACK.
The Haytiens Glad To Accept the American Offer.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 8.—The Haytien refugees here, who were but lately deep in a conspiracy looking to the overthrow of the present government, are anxious to go back to their country.

The great majority of the Haytiens have only allowed themselves to be drawn into the Manigatist conspiracy because it was the only way to get away from their country. At heart, they care little or nothing for M. Manigat, and would have gladly accepted the offer to return to their country.

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CUT HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR

A Buckeye Criminal, Under Sentence, Prefers the Blade to the Noose.

UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH,

He Suicides When the Jailer Calls for His Removal.

HE HAD TRIED TO SUICIDE ONCE PREVIOUS

Convicted of the Murder of an Old Man and Old Woman Who Were His Friends.

Springfield, O., April 15.—(Special).—Charles Morris, sentenced to be hanged July 23, committed suicide this morning in the jail at Xenia, south of here, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Sheriff R. R. Rieve came to Morris's cell at 5:30 o'clock, told him to prepare to go to Columbus, Morris had threatened to end his life if an attempt was made to take him to the penitentiary.

From Ear to Ear.
When Sheriff Rieve finished speaking the condemned man stepped back into a little alcove and cut his own throat from ear to ear with a razor.

Sheriff Rieve heard the fall of the blade and discovered Morris doubled up on the floor dying from a great gash in his throat from which the blood gushed.

Where he obtained the razor is a mystery. Morris murdered Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Douthett, an aged couple, for whom he had worked for twenty years previous to his crime ten years ago tomorrow. He was always kindly treated by the old couple. The cause of the deed was due to a greed for gold. At the time of the tragedy Morris was, on circumstantial evidence, sentenced for life.

He Tried It Before.
Two years ago he attempted suicide in the penitentiary and almost died. He confessed to the murder of Douthett and Douthett. He was not expected to live but a few months and was taken to Xenia. He recovered and then claimed his confession was false. At a recent trial he was sentenced to be hanged July 23. Being determined never to hang, he coolly cut his throat standing in the corner of his cell.

SHOT THE MOB'S LEADER.
Negroes Try To Burn a House and Murder a Family.

Selma, Ala., April 15.—(Special).—News reached the city at midnight last night that Judge A. Erwin's residence, six miles north of Selma, was surrounded by infuriated negroes who were threatening to murder the entire family.

Sheriff Kennedy organized a mob of fifteen well-armed men and rode rapidly to the scene. The negroes were surrounded by a dense grove and the negroes hearing the horse's hoofs approaching, dispersed in the darkness.

Judge Erwin, his son and two neighbors besides the women and children were found barricaded in the house. The negroes were in a state of abject terror. Sheriff Kennedy learned that Lowellyn Osborne, a negro residing a hundred yards away, was the leader of the mob, repaired to his house and demanded that he surrender.

The negro replied by showing a double-barreled shotgun through the crack into the sheriff's face. The sheriff fired into the house and several negroes ran out. Osborne had his gun to his shoulder and was ready to fire when the sheriff fired.

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German paper in this city for two handsome night waitresses for the restaurant. Detective Weinthal saw the preparations for renting furnished rooms, read the advertisement for the handsome waitresses, and concluded that Hoboken was to be invaded by disorderly house. He stood for several nights on a high stoop across the street and awaited developments.

One night he saw a woman hugging a man, and his suspicions were verified. He raided the place and arrested Weininger, his wife, his mother, who is eighty years old, his sister, a married woman from Brooklyn who was visiting the family. Weininger and his wife were locked up. The others were discharged.

After being locked up for thirty days Mrs. Weininger was released on bail. Her husband was kept in the county jail for three months. Being a stranger he was unable to procure a bondsman. He was tried in the general sessions court yesterday for keeping a disorderly house.

The strongest evidence was the story of the woman hugging the man. Weininger testified that he was the man who was hugging and that the woman who hugged him was his wife.

It took the jury five minutes to acquit him.

BEAT HIS CHILD TO DEATH.

An Inhuman Father in Jail Charged with Murder.

Charleston, S. C., April 15.—(Special).—Charles Carson, a twelve-year-old colored boy, died from the effects of a beating, at No. 39 Church street, this afternoon. His father, Abraham Carson, is charged with the murder. Mrs. Carson, the boy's sister, was an eye-witness, and gives a plain, unadorned statement of one of the most brutal scenes ever depicted.

While the police were investigating the matter the girl was sitting, with tears in her eyes, by her brother's body.

To a reporter she told these facts: The boy had run away from home, and when he returned this morning his father caught him and took him into the bedroom. She said that he tied the boy's hands, flung him to the ground and stamping on the neck with his foot, he beat him down in this manner while he beat him all over the body with a stick of fire wood.

The girl stated that she was so afraid that her father would turn upon her and treat her likewise, that she could do nothing to save the boy. After hearing him until he was unconscious, the negro left his child on the floor and went away. An examination of the child's body showed the impression of the blows on his throat and three deep scratches near the jugular vein made by the father's fingers when he choked him. There were stripes and bruises all over the body.

The whipping occurred at 11 o'clock in the morning. Mary put her brother to bed as soon as the father left. The child regained consciousness and asked a colored woman, who came into the room, to sit by his side. He said nothing more, and died at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Within a few hours after the crime was reported, the father was caught and locked up.

THIS MAN KILLED A MAYOR.

He Then Sought the Life of the Marshal, and Was Killed.

Central City, Colo., April 15.—This morning, during the trial of a case in court, Samuel Covington, a negro, was endeavoring to intimidate a witness, denied the assertion, and being threatened with arrest, drew his pistol and killed Mayor William H. Lewis, who was sitting in the courtroom. Covington endeavored to escape, but was shot dead by Henry Leaman.

Called Him Down.

An Evangelist Offends the People of Jonesboro, Tenn.

Jonesboro, Tenn., April 15.—(Special).—At Jonesboro, Rev. W. W. Smith, an evangelist who had been conducting a revival at the Baptist church, undertook to denounce the town as the wickedest hell-hole in the United States.

The language was so rough as to cause Rev. Kimbrough, pastor of the church, to call him down. The good doctor said that he would not permit such language to be used in his church.

A case followed in which the evangelist tried to square himself, but it would not go with the people.

The pastor declared the services at a close and dismissed the congregation.

A large crowd was present and the good doctor of the congregation was shocked at the clash. They unanimously sustained their pastor, however, and gave prompt approval of his course. An intense sensation has been created.

POLICE IN CHURCH.

Picklesman Seems To Boss His Congregation.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 15.—(Special).—At Bridgeport this evening Rev. J. M. Picklesman, who was charged with attempting to kiss a lady member of his congregation at Mount Airy, and advance whom other charges were made, held a conference with his flock and called in the sheriff to keep order.

Deacon Charles Myers, who was to have preferred charges against the pastor, refused to do so and backed out. The pastor, who was to have preferred charges against Myers for unlawful conduct toward Miss Picklesman, backed down also.

The sheriff was called upon to quiet an unruly member and trouble was averted. The Baptists of Jasper and vicinity are highly indignant over the Mount Airy incident. In his defense tonight Picklesman said he was bishop of all the Baptists in the neighborhood and that he was a member of Christ and he could not be put out, but could order others out who would not obey him. Picklesman has been warned to keep away from Mount Airy and the end of his pastorate in Bridgeport is at hand.

FLORIDA SCHOOL LAW.

Teaching Whites and Blacks Together To Be Tested.

New York, April 15.—The officials of the American Missionary Association state that they have instructed their attorneys and bondsmen in Florida to secure the release on bail of one of their teachers who was arrested in Orange Park last Friday, under the Straus law, which makes it a crime to teach whites and blacks together in any school.

The association will test the law before state and federal tribunals until a final decision is rendered by the supreme court of the United States.

THE COMBINATION FOUND.

After Robbing the Vault the Thieves Change the Combination.

Pioneer, O., April 15.—Burglars looted a private bank in this town last night. They succeeded in opening the vault without the use of explosives and then after taking all it contained changed the combination so that the vault could not be opened. The cashier tried it this morning. It is believed the robbers got at least \$50,000 in currency. The police are hunting at Alverton this morning, where they stole a team to facilitate their escape.

The Gold Reserve.
Washington, April 15.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business today stood at \$125,700,000. The withdrawal for the day was \$127,000.

CARLISLE SPEAKS AT CHICAGO

How the "Invitation" to the Secretary Was Managed.

TO BRING OUT WORKINGMEN

AS ENDORSING THE GOLD STANDARD.

BUT THE BREAD-WINNERS REPUDIATED IT

The Same Old Argument Was Given by the Secretary at the Auditorium Last Night.

Chicago, April 15.—(Special).—Secretary Carlisle spoke here tonight, but under whose auspices the oration was delivered is not yet a matter of record.

It has been understood at least in the columns of the various Chicago newspapers that the workmen of Chicago had risen as a unit and in loud-voiced words demanded the second session of a financial school for one night in their city.

But now the workmen refuse to accept the responsibility and since the truth is known, Mr. Carlisle is here virtually of his own motion.

It was last September that the "Sound Money" League of Chicago, which organization is composed of both republicans and democrats who hold to the gold standard, began a voluminous agitation of "sound money" in order to put a stop to the progress free silver was making.

The president of the league at that time was Henry S. Robbins, a lawyer. He is still president of it. In October, 1895, he went to the presidents of the different labor organizations and secured their signatures to an invitation which was directed to Secretary Carlisle, which requested him to speak on the financial situation.

The circular was sent to the secretary in November, five months ago. He virtually ignored it, but the enthusiastic president, Robbins, did not forget the request.

For the last three weeks workmen of Chicago have been trying to find out just how the request read. They had never seen it. It was simply a circular which the presidents of the small unions signed with official title, but without union authority.

When the workmen read that they had invited Mr. Carlisle to Chicago to make a speech they began to inquire as to who would foot the bill. The "Sound Money" League, through President Robbins, paid the \$600 that covered all expenses and that mighty workman, President Robbins, a lawyer-headed delegation that greeted Mr. Carlisle this morning.

"Mr. Carlisle came here," said a labor organization president, "to talk on the financial situation. All he did was to bolster up the gold standard. Well, it seems bolstering."

"I do not know. I signed a circular about six months ago. If that's the invitation it certainly has expired by courtesy some time ago."

Mr. Carlisle's Remarks.
The lecture was delivered at the Auditorium. It was introduced to the audience, he said:

"I am here this evening in response to a call from a number of gentlemen connected with various labor organizations, and I am glad to have the

The Constitution.

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CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 31 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
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Watch Your Dates.

The dates following the address of subscribers indicate time to which paid. All are urgently requested to watch this date, and notify the home office when errors are discovered.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., April 16, 1896.

About Senatorial Primaries.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Hon. A. S. Clay, chairman of the state democratic executive committee, written in reply to a communication from Hon. W. G. F. Price, president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Bibb County. Mr. Price wrote to Chairman Clay asking for his opinion concerning the method by which an expression from the people on the United States senatorship could be obtained by producing "the least possible dissension within the ranks of the party."

In his reply Mr. Clay says: "This is a matter to be left entirely to the wisdom and discretion of the democratic committee of each county in Georgia." Mr. Price wrote to Chairman Clay asking for his opinion concerning the method by which an expression from the people on the United States senatorship could be obtained by producing "the least possible dissension within the ranks of the party."

In his individual capacity, however, he discusses the matter in a general way, expressing the opinion that "the people ought to have the right to express at the ballot box their choice for United States senator."

The only point of doubt with him is as to the time of such expression, and he is inclined to believe that the ends of the party could be better served by conducting a separate senatorial primary on the day of the October state election, rather than to dispose of this question at the ballot box on the 6th of June, when every county is required, by the order of the last state convention, to elect delegates to the convention of the party called for this year.

In discussing the question of senatorial primaries yesterday, The Constitution made clear its position, in the statement that it was "first and foremost in favor of senatorial primaries whether they be held in June or at a later date," and in which editorial we said that "the date makes but little difference so long as the people are given an opportunity to express their preference at the ballot box instead of leaving the senatorial election to the manipulation of legislative lobbyists and political jugglers. We are confident that if the people are trusted they will make no mistake."

What we want, and what the people must have is a senatorial primary in every county in Georgia, whose executive committee is not afraid to let the people say who they want to represent them in the senate, and where an executive committee makes such refusal the people will take the matter in hand by making the issue in the legislative contests."

Expressing the opinion that the date of the senatorial primaries was of secondary consideration to the vital question of leaving the selection to the people, we said yesterday "that the people of Georgia are fretted entirely with too many elections and primaries and that it is in the interest of the party to speak of the beneficial results of business, to consolidate as far as possible, all primary elections," for which reason we thought, and still think, that the day on which primaries are to be held throughout the state for the election of delegates to the state convention, and other matters, would be the most opportune time to let the people cast their ballots for senator.

This is a point, however, about which The Constitution will make no contention in view of the widespread determination of the people that they shall be permitted to vote direct their choice for senator; and if there is any difference of opinion on the subject as between The Constitution and the gallant young leader of the party, who for the past two years has been chairman of the state executive committee and who will be for two years more, it can easily be reconciled by our approval and adoption of his emphatic expression that "the people ought to have a right to express at the ballot box their choice for United States senator."

Mr. Clay's letter makes clear the fact that he fears the adoption of Kentucky methods in Georgia, and he calls attention to the recent party bolt in that state, where five gold standard brigands "held up" the party nominee for the senate, as an illustration of the fact that even after participating in a democratic caucus "men often fail to do their duty."

The Constitution is of the opinion that if there are any scoundrels aboard the democratic ship in Georgia it is best to find out who they are with as little delay as possible, and the sooner they are made to walk the plank the better it will be for all concerned.

Many counties in Georgia have already ordered a senatorial primary for June 6th, and no doubt others will do so, for reasons satisfactory to their executive committees, sentiment in many counties being practically solid in favor of disposing of all primary action on one day. Other counties, however, where greater division on the subject exists, will probably order primary action at a later date, and to them we say now as we have said all along, that whatever the date may be there will be little cause for complaint provided the people are given an opportunity to vote on the senatorship.

For several weeks The Constitution has been contending with all the force it could bring to bear, for the right of the people to be heard from on this question, and it is a matter of congratulation that sentiment in the state in favor of senatorial primaries has taken such practical shape as to force its recognition in almost every county which has acted, and that those yet to act will fall in line.

The people of Georgia will select their senator this year.

Some one has made the prediction that within the next ten years New England will transfer her remaining cotton mills to the south, giving to this section the exclusive control of that industry.

This may sound a trifle visionary and yet, when the question is considered in all its phases, the logic of this prediction must be recognized.

The home of the cotton plant is in the south. Nature has given to the soil and to the climate of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and other southern states those qualities which are essential to the growth and culture of the cotton plant.

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that no man, whose conversion to a political doctrine did not amount to infatuation, as Mr. Carlisle's does, would have the hardihood to stand up and talk about "sound" money when the working people of the country can hardly get sound bread and meat and sound clothes.

In one part of his address Mr. Carlisle took occasion to refer to the period when there was no redemption money—when the people depended on the greenbacks as a substitute for both gold and silver. Mr. Carlisle knew, of course, that he was not addressing an audience of laboring men, but if the case had been different we have no doubt that his new-born infatuation for republican doctrine would have blinded his eyes to the facts that by referring to the greenback period—by recalling to mind the commercial and industrial activity and the prosperity of those times—he was cutting the ground from beneath his feet.

He presents a great many figures in the way of presenting a comparison between gold values and wages during the greenback period. And yet, with a lawyer's faculty for shutting his eyes to everything, except his own case, he seems to forget that in the face of facts that are undeniable and indisputable, his comparisons do not amount to a row of pins. These facts are that all during the war the people of the north and west prospered; that they fought the war with greenbacks, and with greenbacks laid the foundations of the tremendous industrial progress that marked the period between 1865 and 1880; that a transcontinental system of railroads was begun and completed with greenbacks; that every laborer and workman in the country was employed at remunerative wages; and that this prosperity and activity continued until the money power used its influence to compel the retirement of vast amounts of the greenback currency under Grant's administration. This contention brought about depression, and this depression was the result of the demonetization of silver in 1870, and resulted in the panic of that year—a panic only comparable in its results to the one that followed the further appreciation of gold values in 1893.

Mr. Carlisle seems to forget that, although our currency was nothing but irredeemable paper, that portion of it which was full legal tender (being those notes which were issued by the treasury) was as valuable as gold, and that, although the currency was irredeemable, all interests were growing wealthy under its operation; that the revenues of the government were so largely in excess of its expenses that it was able to pay in gold and silver nearly two thousand millions of the public debt, besides hundreds of millions of interest.

Now, we do not blame Mr. Carlisle for ignoring these facts of our recent history and experience, but the fact that he does eliminate them sheds a powerful illumination on his position. It seems to us that a cautious man, even though he be infatuated with the gold standard, would have refrained from all allusion to the greenback period.

To refer to it at all, even casually, is to recall to the minds of even thoughtful people that money being gold and "sound" money, that money being gold, is a sure set for idiots and fools. If we were prosperous with paper money, why could we not be still more prosperous with both silver and gold?

A Proposition to "Go Slow."

The Chattanooga Times, which is the most rabid gold standard organ south of Wall street, has an editorial article advising free coinage democrats to "go slow." It cautions them that "they are treading on dangerous ground when they proscribe democrats in mere local and state affairs because the proscribed do not agree with them on the purely national question of currency."

It seems to us that our contemporary which is trying to bolster up the weakest faction that ever tried to control a great party, should have been forward with its advice. It has been forward for months ago, when Mr. Cleveland began his policy of proscription. Since the president forced through congress the ruinous policy of unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, when and where has he ever given a free coinage democrat an office? Instead of conferring offices on men because they are democrats who have served the party faithfully, he has made the change of their views a condition precedent to official preference. He has held out office as a bait to catch votes for the gold standard, and in hundreds of cases he has managed to catch men who are weak, selfish, feeble and whose convictions are unstable.

Why did not our Chattanooga contemporary beg Mr. Cleveland to "go slow" when he refused to appoint a democratic postmaster in Illinois, who became the applicant was a free coinage man? The appointment was refused in the face of the fact that the man was endorsed by Senator Palmer, who is a gold contractionist. Senator Palmer, instead of standing on his dignity as a democrat and rebuking the demoralizing and undemocratic action of Cleveland, chewed his thumb and warned the delegates to the state convention, then about to be held, not to endorse the free coinage of silver if they wanted to get any of the offices.

The most wonderful thing about this whole campaign in favor of the bondholders and the money power has been the belief on the part of the cuckoos and the gold contractionists that the desire for office and the influence of official position could be used to compel the honest voters of the democratic party to sacrifice the interests of the people and suppress their convictions.

A more fatuous idea was never conceived. As to going slow, the time to have gone slow was when Mr. Cleveland, deceived by his gold standard advisers, was proscribing democrats on account of their honest convictions and because they would not sacrifice to democratic principle for the sake of a paltry office. Then was the occasion for The Chattanooga Times to lift up its warning voice and bid Mr. Cleveland, for the sake of the party and for the sake of decency, to go slow.

As to proscribing democrats who believe in the gold standard, that is an impossibility. A man who believes in the single gold standard, the contraction of the currency and the ruin that such a policy involves, cannot in the essence and nature of things, be a democrat. He may not be a republican, but he has taken a long step in that direction. At all events, he is as far removed from genuine democracy as he is from a republican. A man who would proscribe a dozen times over, the principle that is at the bottom of the free coinage movement is democratic in essence and substance. It is fundamental, an elemental democratic principle. The people perceive this and appreciate the fact, and this is why in all the states where democracy has any strength the honest voters are rallying around the principle of free coinage, insisting on it and giving their support to men who are identified with the democratic effort to restore silver.

It would indeed be proscription if the democratic voters in this crisis of the country's financial history were to pass by genuine democrats and give their support to those who came among them endorsing the most criminal act of legislation that was ever placed upon the statute books.

Georgia at Chicago.

Hon. R. T. Nesbitt, state commissioner of agriculture and president of the Georgia organization in the interest of the Southern States exposition at Chicago, calls attention, in another column of this paper, to this exposition and to the necessity of Georgia being properly represented there.

It seems hardly necessary to point out the great value that this exposition can be made to the southern states, so apparent to every one who has seen it. It is the best conceivable opportunity that could present itself at this time of displaying to the outside world the resources of the south—an opportunity which Georgia and all her sister southern states will surely grasp. The great Atlanta exposition was the first step, this is the second; and to reap the full profits expected from the first, we must take this second step.

The south has the resources. All that is needed is advertising, and certainly a better opportunity of securing that advertisement could hardly be conceived.

Georgia must be found at the front in this movement. Every city and every town in the state, every railroad company, every cotton mill—indeed every interest in Georgia should take an active part in the making up of the state's exhibit. Captain Nesbitt is the right man in the right place, the executive head of the movement, and he should have the active and enthusiastic aid of all Georgians in the important work he has in hand.

Georgia should lead all the rest.

The Boys on the Bleachers.

Today the voice of the umpire is heard in the land, and the boys on the bleachers enter their kingdom of happiness.

Baseball is with us. The opening games of the Southern league season will be played this afternoon, and for several months the national query will be, "What's the score?"

The Southern League's opening will be celebrated in Columbus, Montgomery and New Orleans. The circuit this year comprises six cities, well located with relation to one another, and as each city believes it has a sure winner, the interest gives promise of being great.

Here in Atlanta, Manager Kautsky seems to have gathered to his feet a lively lot of youngsters, but their caliber has not yet been tested by any of their rivals for Southern league honors, and it is too early to make predictions of pennant probabilities. However, Atlanta's interests are in the hands of an able manager, and this year's team may be counted on to make as good a showing as that of last year did.

It is to be hoped that the six teams will prove to be evenly matched and that the race will be a close and exciting one all around. It is in such contests that the beauties of our great national game are brought out. A game which calls into play not only brawn but skill, not only the muscles of the body but the brain as well, furnishes ideal sport both for the participant and the spectator. Baseball does that.

It's "play ball" today. May the best team win; and may that be the one in the black uniforms with "Atlanta" across their chests.

The Washington Post remarks that "the democrats of Georgia and Alabama are not in the least bit grateful for the recognition they are receiving for the formation of the Cleveland cabinet." Tut-tut, kind friend, be not so rash. Grateful—yes. But what would you have? Did you expect the democrats of Alabama and Georgia to exchange their democratic principles for republican doctrines in order to show their gratitude?

Governor Morton's staff put on their circus clothes and rode the wild horses to welcome the Marquis Yamagata, of Japan. The marquis was only a plain suit of tweed and a derby hat.

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Our beloved Chauncey Depew has returned home with a true full of "interviews" for the metropolitan dailies.

The Missouri cuckoos have very little to show for their devotion to republican doctrine.

The idea of a Massachusetts goldolator weeping at the grave of Jefferson!

The agents of the money power failed to earn their salaries in Missouri.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

There are over a thousand men in New York and Brooklyn, according to the latest returns, who are worth between \$100,000 and \$1,500,000 each, and the most of them are entirely unknown to the general public. Only two citizens of New York—John D. Rockefeller and W. W. Astor—are supposed to be worth more than \$100,000,000 apiece.

Right on the Heart.

The defeat of the pet of all the cuckoos—the blue-eyed Sun of Destiny (with a capital D) from the Mobile district is a bitter pill indeed.

Of all the cuckoos he was the brightest star.

The administration organs are coming to it at last.

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but there are nine others who are each worth \$50,000,000 and over, as well as two estates of like amount. The total number of millionaires in these two cities is greater than in all the rest of the country.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, declined to answer a letter from Montgomery, Ala., in response to an inquiry from that gentleman and the gold bugs.

A clever criticism of Americans is that of an Austrian archduke, who recently traveled in the United States. He says we are disposed to be more than life-sized.

THE BALL SEASON OPENS TODAY

The Atlanta Ball Team Will Commence
Work in Columbus.

TEAMS LEAVE THIS MORNING

Three Games Will Be Played in the
South Today.

THE FANS ARE RIPE FOR THE FUN TO BEGIN

And After Today They Will Have
the Sport for Five
Months Yet.

The baseball season of '96 in the south
opens today.

And in three southern cities the lovers
of the national game will be given an
opportunity to see the race for the pennant
start.

Columbus, Montgomery and New Orleans
will see the opening games and the
indications are that the three parks will be
crowded by those who love the game and
who are anxious to measure the strength
of the teams which compose the league.

At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the Atlanta
and the Columbus team will line
up for the first game of the season.

Birmingham will be in Montgomery, and
at the same time the two highest priced,
and most likely the two strongest teams in
the association, will begin the fight of the
season.

Further down the line New Orleans will
work with the Mobile team.

Tonight there will be three victories and
three vanquished teams in the Southern
association, and the race for the flag will
have been commenced.

Every team in the association has been
completed, but some changes may be made
with some of them within the next two
or three weeks. Most of the teams are
composed of youngsters who have never
been tried. If those hold their own changes
will not be necessary, but if they
demonstrate a weakness and are faulty
they will be dropped and new faces will
appear where they now work.

The Atlanta have played three games
this week, one with the Maraballs, one
with the soldiers and one with the Techs,
and have won all three. Apart from those
three games the men have had very little
practice and the probabilities are that
they will be going into the race. Still Manager
Knowles is willing to risk the men he
has signed against any team in the association.
Those who have been watching the
work of the men are well pleased.

True there are some of those who have
been spectators who are not pleased with
all the men Knowles has. But as it is
always the case those who kick are divided.
Some object to one man and some to
another. Some one opposed to Murray,
and some to Smith, and some to Russell,
the second baseman, while others take to
Murray and are sore on Russell.

And so it is all through the team.
The members of the team are not in the
best shape to open the season just now.
A little more work would have mellowed
them and would have put them in better
touch with each other.

But the chances are that Columbus will
be laboring under the same disadvantages
today when the two teams meet.

The team will leave Atlanta this morning
and will reach Columbus today. Manager
Knowles will carry the full list
with him, among them being Russell, the
pitcher, and Smith, who joined the team
yesterday.

Smith is a large, quick man who has
been in the game long enough to know
all the fine points. He is a corking
fielder and a hard hitter. The probabilities
are that he will be placed on second
base until Russell's arm gets in good
working condition.

Both Callahan and Norton will be in the
line this afternoon, while either
Crosby or Cross will be on the bench in uniform.
The Columbus team is made up of good
players and the probabilities are that
under Manager Strouthers they will develop
into strong bidders for the pennant.

On the other hand Strouthers has not only
some strong, well known old timers, but
some of the best recommended and most
promising youngsters in the game.

If Manager Strouthers can bring back
one game out of the three he will do well.
Of course there are those who won't be
satisfied with less than all three and
who really think he should take all three.
But those who know the in and out of
the game will be satisfied with one game.

The teams this afternoon will line up
this way:

ATLANTA. . . Position. . . COLUMBUS
Callahan, . . . pitcher. . . Hughes
Buel, . . . catcher. Dobbs
Wagner, . . . first base. Knowles
Russell, . . . second base. Phelan
McDade, . . . third base. Marshall
Murray, . . . shortstop. Hall
Turner, . . . center field. Padon
Norton, . . . right field. Miller
The game will be started at 3:30 o'clock,
as has been stated.

Information from the points in the association
indicates that the interest is great
and that crowds will turn out to see the
game.

In Columbus the fans are ripe for ball
and word comes that Wildwood park will
be crowded to the limit. A special to
the Constitution last night says:

Columbus, Ga., April 15.—(Special.)—The
baseball patrons here were anxiously awaiting
the opening game tomorrow.
Wildwood park will be crowded.

Manager Strouthers has secured a good
lot of players and those who have seen
them work are satisfied. Something like
the old-time feeling is prevalent and the
Columbus fans are anxious to see the
game. The probabilities are that the
team is full of strangers and there will
be a big crowd out to see the opening
game.

The Game Yesterday.

A good crowd saw the game between
the Atlanta and the Techs yesterday.

The Atlanta won. The Techs lost.

Summary.—Earned runs, Atlanta 9, Techs
2; two-base hits, Russell 2, Knowles, Turner,
Callahan, Everett 2; bases on balls, 10;
at bat, 25; outs, 27; errors, 1; hit by
pitched ball, by Vaughn 1; struck out,
by Cross 2, by Walker 2, by Callahan 2;
by Cox 1; sacrifice hits, Knowles 1, Turner
1; left on bases, Atlanta 7, Techs 4;
time of game, two hours; umpire, Mr. Joe
Raines.

BOOKIES HIT HARD.

The Sixth Day at Memphis Gave a
Good Crowd.

Memphis, Tenn., April 15.—Every condition
was favorable for the sixth day of the
race meeting. The weather was good, the
track fast and the attendance heavy.
The feature was the Tennessee Browning
made active.

MRS. HICKEN AGAIN

She Pleads Guilty of Theft in Valdosta
and Goes to Jail.

HAD A METEORIC CAREER HERE

She and Her Alleged Husband Were
Forcibly Ejected from a Courtland
Avenue Boarding House.

A dispatch from Valdosta tells of the
case of Mrs. M. E. Hicken, formerly
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The most interesting affair in which Mrs.
Hicken figured in Atlanta was when she
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the city hall, by a man claiming to be her
husband put up at the place under an
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from another place by an instance of the
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of Mrs. Hicken, much less having the
distinction of her personal acquaintance.

The consequence was that Mrs. Hicken
and her husband, who had been in the
house for some time, were asked to leave.
Mrs. Hicken refused to do so, and the
landlady called in the police. The police
arrived and found the woman in a state of
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a man who had been in the house for some
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The amount realized from the sale of
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sold for \$1,000, making a total amount of
\$3,500, including all the assets of the firm.

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were purchased by the Capital City bank
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confirmed by Judge Lumpkin and an order
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WILL TALK ON GAS

Question of Having a City Gas Inspector
Considered Yesterday.

TO TEST INACCURATE METERS

Alderman Woodward Defines the
Rights and Duties of the Gas In-
spector in Thirteen Pages.

The special gas committee of the council
has under consideration the question
of establishing the office of gas in-
spector. It will be the duty of such officer,
if appointed, to inspect gas meters and to
test the quality of Atlanta gas at frequent
intervals.

It is claimed that a gas inspector is
needed in the city of Atlanta. It is
said that some gas meters in use are not
strictly accurate in the measurement of
the illuminating gas. It is also said
that it would be well to ascertain if the gas
which circulates through Atlanta pipes is
pure.

The special gas committee of the council
is composed of some of the best talkers in
that body. The committee appears to be
of the opinion that the situation in gas circles is
in need of attention and that to do so to the
better regulation of the business a gas in-
spector is needed.

The committee is composed of Alderman
Woodward, Alderman Colvin, Alderman
Howell and Councilmen Da, Thomas and
Culbertson. Yesterday afternoon the com-
mittee held a meeting and talked about
the matter for an hour or more. Alderman
Woodward submitted an ordinance which
he had drawn up defining the rights, in-
vileges and duties of the prospective gas in-
spector. The paper covers thirteen pages
of technical expressions on the gas subject.
Summed up in seeks to establish the office
of gas inspector. The board requests the
council to enforce the provisions of the or-
dinance and required to see that the gas
is pure and of good illuminating
power.

The ordinance does not fix the salary of
the inspector. The place for the amount is
blank to be filled in. It requires a bond
double the amount of the salary. The in-
spector is to be appointed by the mayor.
He will hold office for one year. The com-
mittee has no final action on the matter
on account of the absence of parties who
desire to be heard on the question, but
the sentiment of the committee appears to favor
the ordinance and it will doubtless be re-
ported favorably to the council next Monday.

That Detective Matter.

This morning there will be a meeting of
the police committee of the council for the
purpose of considering the detective depart-
ment matters referred to the committee at
the last meeting of the council. The com-
mittee will be asked to report on the question
of establishing the office of chief of de-
tectives and to raise the pay of the men on
the force from \$215 per day to \$270.

Councilman Woodward, who is the Alderman
Hirsch considered the committee. Mr.
Thomas has a plan to place a man at the
head of the detective department. He in-
troduced an ordinance establishing the of-
fice of chief of detectives. His ordinance
authorizes the police commissioners to elect
a captain of detectives, but enacts that he
must be a resident of the city and a native
born. The proposed law went to the com-
mittee, and it will be considered with the
action of the board.

It is believed here that no appointment
will be made to the third vice presidency
until the board of directors meets. The
talk of Mr. Sol Haas returning to railroad
service, but so far as could be learned,
there is nothing in that. Traffic Manager
Culp will likely have the charge of the
traffic and report direct to the president.

Mr. Culp is thoroughly competent to run
the traffic department. He is acquainted
with the business and has been in the
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WEDDING PRESENTS.

In Cut Glass,
Solid Silver AND
Eancy Goods.

We send goods on selection.
Write us before you buy.

We also engrave Wedding
Invitations and Visiting
Cards.

SEND FOR OUR SAMPLES
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
47 Whitehall Street.

don't
be a
hog

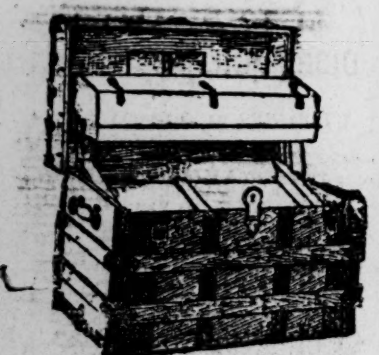
by trying to drink all of it—it's beneficial
when taken in moderation—whisky—but
it must be good—try to avoid imitations,
substitutes and inferior trash—buy from
reliable dealers—

"four aces rye"
is on sale by all first-class bars—and at our
stores.

blintheental "b. 8b."
& Dickart
the big house,
Marietta and Forsyth
hello! 378.

OPIMUM and Whiskey Habits
cured at home with
out pain. Book of par-
ticulars sent FREE.
R. M. WOOLLEY, M. D.,
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 Whitehall St.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
NEW AUTOMATIC
REVOLVING TRAY TRUNK.
NO STRAIN ON THE BACK.



So easy that a child can work it.
See it and you will buy no other.

Manufactured and for sale ONLY at
Lieberman's Trunk Factory
92 WHITEHALL ST.

TRADE MARK
ARAPAOE
NEW
COLLAR

House Cleaning.

Now is the time to get rid of insects and
bed bugs by applying thoroughly Splice's
Red Bug Killer. Pint bottles with brush
only 25c. Apply to all crevices, cracks, etc.,
and you will not be bothered with these
pests this summer. For sale only by Gold-
smith & Edmundson, cut price drug store,
65 Whitehall st., center of block.

We Manufacture

ALL KINDS—
TRUNKS, VALISES,
BAGS, CASES, Etc.

THE
ROLLER
TRAY
TRUNK

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK
EVER DEvised.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO.
TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,
77 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
And Richmond, Va.

FOR SALE,
Fine
Business
Chance.

Stock of groceries of Mrs. M. E. Hogan, at
128 Peachtree street; good stand; old estab-
lished business. Terms cash.
SHEPARD BRYAN, Receiver.
104 S. Broad street.

WE send the marvelous French
Remedy CALTHOS Free, and a
local guarantee that CALTHOS will
cure all skin diseases, eruptions,
eczema, itching, etc., etc., etc.,
and restore the skin to its natural
color and softness.
Use it and you will be satisfied.
Address: VON WOHL CO.,
104 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.
Active

THEY SUE THE CITY

A Number of Damage Suits Were Filed
Against the City Yesterday.

DAMAGES ASKED BY CITIZENS

Mack Sellers Brings Suit Against the
Atlanta Railway Co. for Damages
He Claims to Have Received.

As a result of the widening and grading
of Piedmont avenue a damage suit has
been filed against the city by Miss Belle
Sheehan, who was a property owner on
the street prior to the time when the im-
provements were made by the city.

Believing that she has been damaged by
the work along that thoroughfare, she has
employed Attorneys Simmons & Corrigan
to represent her in bringing an action for
damages. The petition shows that Pied-
mont avenue was widened by the city last
year and that an infringement was made
upon her property.

Miss Sheehan claims that the front of
her property was condemned by the city
and a portion of her lot was made a part
of the street.

Another section of the petition shows
that Miss Sheehan bought her property
several years ago, at which time the street
had not been graded. She claims that the
filling in of the street to a depth of about
six feet has damaged her property in the
sum of \$500. It is also claimed that the
grade has made access and ingress difficult,
which detracts from the value of her home.

The petition also alleges that the dirt
filled into the street has caused the pil-
lows of her house to decay and has result-
ed in a damage of \$200. The suit is direct-
ed to the next term of the city court.

Asks the City to Pay.
Mrs. Eliza Ford, who lives on Little
street, between Martin and Connally
streets, believes she has been damaged by
the city in the sum of \$5,000 and has
brought suit against the city through her
attorney in that amount.

In her petition she alleges that her prop-
erty has been seriously damaged on ac-
count of a sewer which was constructed a
few years ago. She says the mouth of the
sewer was negligently left open and the
foul odors arising has caused her to suffer
from malaria, confining her to her bed for
several weeks.

Mrs. Ford claims that the filth from the
sewer is washed out of the sewers by every
hard rain and is allowed to settle and re-
main near her property. On account of the
manner of construction of the sewer, she
says she is in constant danger of having
malaria.

The petition shows that the odor from
the open sewer is foul and obnoxious and
has caused her to leave her home. She
endangered and the value of her property
has been depreciated. The suit was filed
by Attorneys D. E. Keith and Thomas &
Thomas.

Says It Ruined His Property.
James L. Anthony asks the city to pay
him for damages which he alleges has been
received on account of the grading of
Gray street.

Several months ago he says the city cut
down the street in front of his property to
a depth of five or six feet and damaged
his property to such an extent that he has
not since been able to rent the house for as
much as he received before the grading was
done.

He says he was left high and dry above
the street and will now have to either cut
down his property or dig into the bank
and build a flight of steps to the road.

Thrown from a Car.
The Atlanta Railway Company was made
defendant in a damage suit yesterday
which was filed by Attorney Frank Ar-
nold, representing Mack Sellers, sailors
a young boy eighteen years old who claims
that he was permanently injured by the
carelessness and neglect of a motorman
and conductor in the employ of that road.

OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

A NEW ADMINISTRATION FOR
THE Y. M. C. A.

Some of the Candidates Whose Names
Have Been Mentioned for the Var-
ious Places To Be Filled.

As the end of the fiscal year approaches
deep interest is felt in the election of
officers of the Young Men's Library Asso-
ciation.

Mr. George R. DeSaussure, who has
presided over the affairs of the associa-
tion for the last two years, has made a
superb officer and one of the best that has
ever been called to that responsible posi-
tion. It is understood, however, that Mr.
DeSaussure will not be a candidate for re-
election and in that event some other
member of the board of directors will be
elected to succeed him.

The custom has been for several years
to promote the vice president to that posi-
tion. Mr. James R. Nutting holds the of-
fice of vice president and is therefore next
in the order of succession. Mr. Nutting
has been a member of the board of direc-
tors for several years and has always had
at heart the welfare of the association.

As a worker for the library his efforts
have been tireless and unremitting and his
elevation to the presidency would be a
compliment no less graceful than well de-
served.

For the office of vice president there is
likely to be some opposition. Judge E. C.
Kontz has been mentioned for that posi-
tion and also Mr. Eugene M. Mitchell.
Judge Kontz has been a member of the
board for something over three years and
during that time he has made one of the
best officers connected with the administra-
tion of the library's affairs. Mr. Mitchell
is much older, in point of service, however,
than Judge Kontz, and has held the posi-
tion of secretary for several years. In this
position the library has never arrived at
a more faithful or devoted officer. The
friends of both of these directors are anx-
ious to see them elected to this position.

No candidates have yet been brought for-
ward for the office of secretary. Doubt-
less several names will be suggested before
the time for the election arrives.

The election will be held on the 27th of
May and will be conducted by the follow-
ing managers: Messrs. C. L. Pettigrew,
Gordon F. Mitchell and Harvey Hatcher.
No member will be allowed to vote
who has not paid up his dues within six
months of the time for holding the election.

What is known as the annual meeting of
the Library Association will be held on
Tuesday evening, one week after the
election, at the Hotel Hamilton. At that
time reports of officers will be submitted, show-
ing the progress which has been achieved
by the association.

MRS. C. A. WHEELER DEAD.
A Lady Well Known in This City
Passes Away.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton E. Wheeler returned
from Columbus, Ga., last night, where they
went to attend the funeral of Mrs. Clara
E. Wheeler. Mrs. Wheeler will be
remembered by many friends in Atlanta,
where she lived for quite a number of years
being a member of the First Baptist church
and active in all church work. She was
sick a little less than two weeks, being
taken with a cold which developed into
pneumonia.

The bereaved husband passed through
the city last night with the body on his
way to Winchendon Springs, Mass., where
the remains will be interred.

OPENS FRIDAY NIGHT.
Insurance Club Will Throw Open Its
Doors Tomorrow Evening.

The Insurance Club will give its first en-
tertainment Friday night.

Their elegant rooms on Marietta street
will be thrown open for the first time and
these fortunate enough to have an invita-
tion will see what a delightful organiza-
tion this new club is.

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SAILOR HATS

Go to some dry goods store for your
Shirt Waists, then come here and get a
Sailor Hat. Big variety of Dunlaps and
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We have decided to close out our stock of sash, doors and blinds, mantels, grates,
tiles, lumber, shingles, laths, moldings and all kinds of mill work, builders' hardware,
tools, etc. Full and complete stock on hand. All who intend to build should get our
prices. Everything must be sold within a short time.

Office, salesroom and factory, 90 Decatur street; mills and yards corner Glen street
and Southern railroad.
apr 12-1m

This
Week
Only
65 Cents
For the
rest of
this week
will sell
the
Blizzard
Freezer.
viz:
2 Qts., 75c; 3 Qts., \$1.00; 4 Qts., \$1.10; 6 Qts., \$1.70.
This offer will astonish the public, but we can do it; but will
do it for this week only. ONLY ONE FREEZER TO A cus-
TOMER.
We handle also the GURNEY REFRIGERATOR—best in the
market and at the lowest price.

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Administrator's Sale
By virtue of an order from the court of
ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, grant-
ed at the April term, 1896, will be sold
before the courthouse door, in said coun-
ty, within the legal hours of sale, on the
first Tuesday in May, 1896, the following
property, to wit: All that tract or parcel
of land lying and being in the city of At-
lanta, the same being part of land lot 48,
in the 14th district of Fulton county,
Georgia, and located and described as fol-
lows: Beginning on the north side of East
Cain street, at a point 45 feet East from
Hilliard street, and extending eastward
along the north side of East Cain street
to a point 12 feet and 9 inches east from
Hilliard street, thence having a front of 7
feet and 9 inches on East Cain street,
and extending back north to a depth of 129
feet; the west side of line of this lot run-
ning parallel with Hilliard street (at a
distance of 45 feet from it), and the rear
or north end of the lot being 3 feet and 8
inches wide, or 2 feet and 11 inches wider
than its front on East Cain street.
Terms of sale cash.

Administrator of James A. Ray, deceased.
apr 14-1m

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